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Letter dated 15 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Acting upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the attention of the Security Council, a new plan updated by Chad for the sustainment of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS), in accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1923 (2010) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmad **Allam-mi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 15 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Détachement intégré de sécurité sustainment plan submitted by the Republic of Chad

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1923 (2010) of 25 May 2010, the Government of Chad undertook to submit a plan concerning the support to be provided to elements of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS) following the departure of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT).

The plan outlines measures whereby DIS would be able to provide for effective security in and around refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, provide security escorts and ensure area security, in coordination with the gendarmerie and the Garde nationale et nomade du Tchad (GNNT).

The sustainment plan should receive considerable support from the partners, for United Nations Police (UNPOL) officers, who are part of MINURCAT, have been training DIS members for the past two years. The Détachement intégré de sécurité, which took over from the Commission nationale d'aide aux réfugiés (CNAR), is a one-of-a-kind outfit. That is why it would be a good idea to set up a Support Office so as to give DIS the support it needs for a limited period of time, in order to build upon its achievements with a view to becoming self-sustaining.

Security system sustainment plan

Protection of civilians in the country is primarily the Government's responsibility. There have been positive developments in the security situation in eastern Chad owing, essentially, to the normalization of relations between Chad and the Sudan following the N'Djamena Agreement of 15 January 2010; this Agreement led to the deployment of a 3,000-strong joint Chadian-Sudanese force along the border. The decision was also taken to open the border between the two countries, which led to action being taken to prohibit any cross-border movements of armed elements.

This new context has enabled the Government of Chad to assume full responsibility for the security and protection of the civilian population in the performance of the following tasks:

(a) Ensuring the security and protection of civilians in danger, particularly refugees and internally displaced persons;

(b) Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by improving security in the area of operations;

(c) Ensuring the security and freedom of movement of MINURCAT personnel and of United Nations and associated personnel.

It should be recalled that the Government of Chad had withdrawn all Chadian military personnel from humanitarian work so that the United Nations force and DIS elements could take their place. In this new state of affairs, security will be — and indeed is already being — strengthened through the relocation of military personnel

to the centres vacated by the United Nations force and through the strengthening of security in towns by elements of the Gendarmerie and GNNT. The Détachement intégré de sécurité, which was responsible for security in and around refugee camps and displaced persons sites within a 10-kilometre radius, will then have broader scope for action throughout its areas of jurisdiction, in addition to the provision of escort details for humanitarian workers that will need to be arranged in cooperation with other security forces in the region. The security belt in eastern Chad, in Salamat, Moyen-Chari and Logone Oriental, will consist of three levels:

- The first level: the sovereignty forces (the Chadian National Army), which are based in the garrison towns along the border from Bahai to Tissi. In addition, the joint Chadian-Sudanese force is based in 10 locations on either side of the border and its headquarters, which was in El Geneina (the Sudan), is now in Abéché (Chad), based on a six-month rotation.

- The second level: the forces of the territorial gendarmerie and GNNT, which are located in all large villages on the Chadian side of the border between the DIS area of operations and the garrison towns. There is also a joint disarmament force which continuously patrols the entire eastern area. This is a mobile force which provides support to other security forces where necessary.

- The third level: the DIS line of surveillance, the area in and around refugee camps and towns monitored in conjunction with local security forces such as the gendarmerie and the National Police. It should be noted that all these forces have communication devices for real-time information exchange.

These three levels of security have already proven to be effective. The activities of the bandits and criminals who used to scour this area until quite recently have been sharply curtailed because they now lack places of refuge or shelter. As a case in point, when Hubert Blama, an employee of the humanitarian NGO Oxfam, was kidnapped, the defence and security forces and DIS elements were able to work together to surround the area and prevent the kidnappers from crossing the border before launching their attack to free the hostage. Another act of bravery by DIS elements took place on Sunday, 27 June 2010, when a gang armed with assault rifles invaded the headquarters of the NGO Intermoon Oxfam in Koukou Angarana and took Ms. Sandrine Robert, a French national, along with two vehicles, a computer and a portable telephone. Once notified, DIS elements immediately began to pursue the assailants. The agents intercepted the criminals, subdued them and brought back Ms. Sandrine Robert safe and sound; the two vehicles, however, were damaged. On 3 July 2010, around Oum-Hadjer, a vehicle belonging to the NGO Africaire was hijacked by criminals. DIS elements based in Guereda were able to recover the vehicle and arrest the assailants. On 4 July 2010 in Abéché, a MINURCAT vehicle bearing licence plate UN 00779 was hijacked. Once again, DIS elements were able to recover the vehicle in less than two hours, arrest the hijackers and take them into custody.

Presently, the security situation is well under control, to the point where DIS elements can even conduct patrols and escorts in other vulnerable communities. They provide security in and around refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel, in liaison with the gendarmerie and GNNT. Chad is now in a position to exercise its sovereign responsibility to provide full security for persons and goods throughout its territory.

The Government has deployed a DIS team to Haraze to enhance security for the 6,227 Central African refugees in that area. In an effort to provide security in and around refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, it has taken measures to organize escorts and secure the areas. It has assigned a vehicle to Goré and another to Maro for the escort of humanitarian workers, so that such workers do not have to "pay for escorts", as they put it, while awaiting the deployment of DIS elements to Daha in Salamat, Goré in Logone Oriental and Maro in Moyen-Chari.

Pursuant to the aide-memoire of 15 May 2010 between the Government of Chad and the United Nations, 200 — rather than 150 — gendarmes and police officers have been placed at the disposal of MINURCAT for pre-selection and training as part of the last group of DIS elements required to reach the target of 1,000 elements. The Government also proposes to recruit and train 400 secondary school graduates in order to strengthen the DIS force and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the areas of operation.

The coordination of security activities is monitored by the Bureau de Sécurisation et des Mouvements, whose mission is to assess the security of humanitarian workers and goods within the security zone and to decide on modalities for the movement and security of personnel and installations as dictated by the security situation. The Bureau is operational and is established in all refugee and displaced persons areas.

Finance and logistics sustainment plan

The Détachement intégré de sécurité is made up of Chadian gendarmes and police officers. It is a corps that was specifically established for the maintenance of law and order in refugee camps, internally displaced persons sites and key towns in eastern Chad, and to help to provide security for humanitarian operations in that part of the country.

Accordingly, the Government intends to maintain the structure of this efficient force, which has been well trained in accordance with international human rights standards, while expanding its size and providing it with more human and material resources after the withdrawal of MINURCAT until such time as the Darfur and Central African Republic crisis is over and the refugees have returned to their homeland. Members of DIS remain Chadian gendarmes and police officers working in their own country and retain their national entitlements. They will be entitled to hazard pay, which will replace the stipends paid by MINURCAT. The Government will assume full responsibility for DIS in terms of finances, logistics and materiel.

Finances or operations

The 2011 draft budget prepared by the budget and finance unit of DIS is based on article 16 of Decree No. 1131/PR/08 of 27 September 2008 on the creation and organization of DIS, which grants national and other entitlements to DIS members. Accordingly, budgetary and financial allocations are estimated at CFAF 3,334,760,000, broken down as follows:

- Food and general subsistence allowances for a force of 1,000, calculated on the basis of operating rates, amounting to CFAF 61,200,000;

- Rental and food subsidies and other payments made to DIS personnel by MINURCAT, estimated at US$ 300,050,000 (or CFAF 153,694,701) per month, for an annual total of CFAF 1,844,336,412;
- Internal and external continuous education in humanitarian law, estimated at CFAF 100,000,000;
- Mission expenses for field visits and security assessments are estimated at CFAF 100,000,000;

Added to this are the base salaries paid by the corresponding departments of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.

Logistics

Logistics are the catalyst for the success of the DIS mission. It is hoped that the establishment of a Support Office will shortly provide all the assistance needed by DIS in order to consolidate and strengthen its achievements with a view to promoting its sustainment.

The Office's activities will deal with the following:

- Financial and material management of funds and resources, including the physical plant, provided to DIS by donors;
- Staff capacity-building by providing continuing and specialized training in human rights, international humanitarian law, the rights of refugees and displaced persons, communications, computer technology, research techniques, reading of topographical maps and use of GPS technology, human resources management and evaluation, community policing and ethics.

The DIS Support Office will be composed of the following:

- Human Resources Unit, responsible for personnel management in the Support Office;
- Trust Fund, which will identify the planning needs and prepare periodic financial reports for donors and the Government;
- Physical Plant and Security Unit, responsible for managing buildings, maintaining local premises provided to DIS and overseeing wells, water treatment, electrification and generators;
- Transport Unit, in charge of supervising and managing the ground fleet, vehicle maintenance and repair and use of fuel and lubricants;
- Transmission and Communications Unit, which will be vital to DIS in conducting its mission. It will allow for internal communication among the various services; external communication between DIS and humanitarian workers; and external communication between DIS and the country's defence and security forces.

This Office could be attached to a United Nations agency in Chad (UNDP/UNHCR) and would work in close cooperation with that agency and with the Coordination nationale d'appui au déploiement de la force internationale à l'est du Tchad (CONAFIT), while strengthening its operational capacities through BSM.

With the introduction of the new logistics system, including the establishment of the DIS Support Office, the rotation of DIS troops and medical evacuations will require the mobilization of aircraft; a budget allocation for this activity in the amount of CFAF 100,000,000 will therefore be needed. The draft 2011 budget for the DIS logistics unit will provide for the logistics needs themselves and the requirements of the United Nations Support Office for DIS; it will also take into account the new environment in eastern Chad, Salamat, Moyen-Chari and Logone Oriental. The logistics budget is estimated at CFAF 6,033,690,650, and that of the Support Office will total CFAF 670,765,030 (see annex).

Overall, the Government has been spending US$ 12 million per month to meet security and humanitarian obligations in eastern and south-eastern Chad, excluding the cost of border security operations conducted by joint Chadian-Sudanese forces. It should be recalled that logistical support for providing security in refugee camps, displaced persons sites and key towns, community policing and escorts for humanitarian workers requires the support of key partners. Managing and meeting needs in terms of humanitarian space concerns not only the Government, but also its partners from the United Nations, the European Union and, in particular, UNHCR and UNDP. For this reason, the establishment of a Support Office will enable DIS members to continue to receive training in very specific and technical areas and in the new international standards for managing the allocated resources in order to continue to manage the mission on their own.

DIS will soon be relieved of the responsibility of managing its operational resources in order to give its full attention to its operational obligations, in the assurance that logistics are being handled by well-trained, rigorous management technicians, such as those observed during the MINURCAT period.

The international community will have another partner along with the State of Chad, and by combining our efforts we will be able to support Sudanese and Central African refugees and displaced persons until their voluntary return and resettlement in secure and sustainable conditions in their respective countries and villages of origin.